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EDINBURGH,



Mercury.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 30. 1782.

UNIVERSAL SCOTS ALMANACK.

This Day is published,
And sold by JOHN ROBERTSON, at his Printing-Office,
Parliament-cloze, and by all the Bookellers in town and country,
THE SECOND EDITION
(With the Lists, &c. corrected to this date)

UNIVERSAL SCOTS ALMANACK, For the Year 1783.

EMBELLISHED WITH
A MAP OF SCOTLAND,
Engraved on purpose for the Work;
WITH THE
PRINCIPAL ROADS,
From the latest Surveys.

Great care has been taken to render this Map accurate and distinct. Not only the principal towns, but all the different stages are particularly set down, with the exact number of statute miles betwixt each. The Publisher is therefore hopeful it will be found extremely convenient and useful, especially to such Gentlemen as have frequent occasion to be in the country.

The Lists, this year, are considerably enlarged, by the addition of TWELVE PAGES OF LETTER PRESS; to the correctness of which every possible attention has been paid.

N. B. The Bookellers in Glasgow and neighbourhood, will please apply to Mr JAMES ROBERTSON Bookeller, Glasgow.

Just Published,
A NEW EDITION, CORRECTED,

The TOWN & COUNTRY ALMANACK

For the Year 1783.

With NEW LISTS, & AN IMPROVED KALENDAR.

INSERIBED TO

The Right Hon. John Grieve, Esq. Lord Provost of Edinburgh, Preface, and to the other the Hon. Members of the General Convention of Royal Burghs of Scotland.

The Calculations by Mr JAMES DINWIDDIE, Mathematician, late of Dumfries, now of Dublin.

Printed for the proprietor, by Macfarquhar and Elliot; sold at their printing-office, Anchor Close, opposite the Cross; by C. Elliot, Parliament-square; and by all the bookellers in town and country.

*S. The publishers of this almanack, anxious to merit a continuance of the distinguished encouragement which they have been favoured, have this year made several capital improvements in their publication, with various additions both civil and military. In particular, the KALENDAR, which forms the principal and most essential part of an almanack, has been greatly improved and enlarged, comprehending several new columns, and extending over twice the usual number of pages. The public are too well acquainted with the abilities and accuracy of Mr Dinwiddie, to be told, that the calculations are such as may be entirely depended upon: But it may be proper to apprise them, that, among the eclipses, there are two which no other calculation has taken notice of, and which consequently are to be found in no other publication, unless copied from this; one of them so remarkable, as to merit an engraved representation, which is accordingly prefixed.—As to the other contents, the principal of them are specified below; notwithstanding the copiousness of which, the book will be found more compact and portable than formerly, being printed on a fine thin paper manufactured on purpose.—The publishers have only further to observe, that in this new edition, which the public demand has so speedily occasioned, considerable alterations have been made; the lists duly corrected; and the whole rendered as complete and satisfactory, as the utmost attention on their part, joined to the assistance of different gentlemen of extensive information, can make it; or as the nature of such a publication, so variable in several of its departments, will admit.

SCOTS LISTS.

Admiralty court, faculty of advocates, advocates first clerks, agents and solicitors, annexed estates, antiquarian society, royal archers, all-fencers, bank of Scotland, royal bank, bank meetings, bankers, baronets, royal burghs, British linen company, carriers, Caledonian bank, Caledonian hunt, cess office, court of chancery, royal chapel, new episcopal chapel, charity workhouse, commissary court, commissaries in the country, common notes, customs, defensive band, dispensary, Douglas bank, English teachers, court of exchequer, excise, extractors, fairs, fencibles, fairs, free masons, fund for ministers widows, general assembly, gold coin act, hackney coaches, hackney chairs, great seal, heralds, high school, holidays in bank, merchants hospital, trades hospital, Watson's hospital, Heriot's hospital, orphan hospital, king's household, infirmaries, insurance offices, insurance conditions, judicial society, court of judicature, lincolns hall, Lyon court, magistrates, masons, medical society, members of parliament, merchant company, messengers, minst, ministers, patrons, &c. moveable feasts, table of moonshine, musical society, Scots nobility, officers of the crown, officers of state, keepers of palaces, peerage, college of physicians, post office, posts arrivals, &c. posts arrivals in Glasgow, prebendaries, &c. privy seal, purveyants, register office, roads through Scotland, royal burghs, salt duties, court of session, session clerk's office, sheriff deputies, musical society, speculative society, society for propagating Christian knowledge, solicitors at law, staff officers, stages betwixt Edinburgh and London, stage coaches, stamp office, college of surgeons, town clerk's office, trustees for fisheries, universities, king's wardrobe, window and house tax, king's works, writers to the signet.

ENGLISH LISTS. ARMY, NAVY, &c.

Admirals, admiralty office, ambassadors, &c. staff of the army, list of the army, artillery, archbishops and bishops, captains of the royal navy, court of chancery, Chelsea hospital, chest at Chatham, prices of commissions, commission fees, house of commons, court of common pleas, consuls abroad, complement of men, &c. in the royal navy, customs, engineers, &c. exchequer, excise, fencibles, foreign ministers, generals of the forces, governors, Greenwich hospital, heralds, king's household, &c. persons free from impress, invalids, court of king's bench, knights of the garter, knights of the thistle, knights of the bath, land forces, lieutenants in the navy, mariners, masters and commanders, foreign military, mint, navy office, navy royal, British nobility, board of ordnance, members of parliament, pay of the land forces, pay of the royal navy, house of peers, peeresses, post office, privy council, privy seal, prize money, regiments, royal family, seamen provisions, secretaries of state, staff officers, stamp duties, treasury, war office, widows pensions.

IRISH LISTS.

Bishops, nobility, officers of state, revenue, staff officers.

The following paragraph appeared in the Morning Herald Monday the 16th instant:

"A certain naval character, who has made more than one hazardous Experiment during the present war, is said to be at this time so awkwardly situated, in consequence of a personal difference with a brother officer, that he ceases to be the Nonfuch of valour he was once taken to be. It has indeed been observed, that he gave up the Warrior some time since; but his greatest enemies will hardly think so meanly of him as to conceive he means to fly to the other extreme;

and be terrified at a country from whose 'BOURNE' no traveller returns!"

The above paragraph gave rise to the annexed correspondence.

For the MORNING HERALD.

MR EDITOR,

UPON my arrival in town, yesterday, I was informed, that a publication had appeared in your paper of Monday last, casting very pointed scandalous aspersions on my character; of which, from some late transactions, I suppose Lieutenant Bourne of the marines to be the author. The whole of Bourne's ungentlemanlike behaviour, which I have laid before the Admiralty; is too long for a newspaper publication; I shall therefore only say, that he has never once come to the point either at Jamaica, Bath, or London; and if he had, I can demonstrate that I was prepared for him at each place, and might have prevented all his vain boastings, and false assertions.

Dec. 20. 1782.

JA. WALLACE.

For the MORNING HERALD.

MR EDITOR,

IN answer to a letter in the Herald of this day, signed "James Wallace," I am to observe, the paragraph therein alluded to was not inserted either by me or by my knowledge; and whatever Sir James Wallace may think, it requires very little discernment to discover his motives for obtruding a private quarrel on the notice of the public.—The assertion of Sir James Wallace, "that I never once came to the point, either in Jamaica, Bath, or London," I shall leave for the unprejudiced mind to determine on, by stating a few facts: But I must first observe, that it is with infinite regret I find myself obliged to trouble the public with a detail so uninteresting, which yet, I hope, they will allow is become absolutely necessary, for the vindication of my honour.

On my arrival in England I was informed that Sir James Wallace was at Bath. My feelings, as an officer and a man, induced me to hasten thither, either to receive ample apology for the insults I had suffered, or to give him that chastisement he so justly merited at my hands. When at Bath, not being able to obtain an interview with Sir James Wallace, I sent him the following note:

"Mr Bourne acquaints Sir James Wallace, that if he persists in not seeing him, it will confirm the opinion Mr Bourne has long entertained, that Sir James Wallace is destitute of every principle of honour, and every idea of a gentleman."

"Mr Bourne understanding that Sir James Wallace has ladies with him, is the reason he does not call on him in person."

To this note I received a verbal answer, in these words, "Very well."—Next day I saw him in the street, on which I told him, I was glad to meet him, but was sorry his conduct had put it out of my power to treat him as a gentleman; on which he pulled out a pistol, and cocked it at my breast, declaring he would shoot me. I pointed out the impropriety of his conduct, and urged a more private meeting; which he refusing, I took my cane over his head, applying such epithets as I thought his then conduct deserved. Ten minutes after I called at his house, properly prepared: he being denied, I wrote the following letter; and however distressing it must be for a gentleman to use such language, I was obliged to suit it to the behaviour of the person to whom it was to be addressed:—

To Sir JAMES WALLACE.

"Sir, Yesterday, by letter, acquainted you that I considered you as destitute of every principle of honour, and every idea of a gentleman.—Your infamous behaviour this morning in the street convinces me that you are a dastardly coward and scoundrel. When I was on board the ship you commanded, you treated me with the most unmerited insolence and abuse; because you knew it was not in my power, from my situation, to resent it.—When no longer under your command, I seized the first opportunity at Jamaica, of demanding that satisfaction of you, which an injured gentleman had a right to expect.—You then meanly and cowardly escaped from my resentment for that time, by giving me to understand that I should hear from you, but in that you proved yourself a liar."

"I flew to Bath immediately on my arrival in England.—My messages and note to you yesterday, must have convinced you what were my intentions; but you dared to offer insults, at a time, when you knew they could not be resented; and have not resolution to meet the man whom you so greatly injured.—Your flying from Bath shall not protect you from my resentment;—the insults I have received from you are too great to be forgotten or forgiven.—I shall expose you in the public prints as the scoundrel I know you to be, and treat you as such wherever I meet you;—for which purpose I will follow you to London, or to any part of the world."

Bath, White Lion,

Saturday noon.

CHARLES BOURNE."

To this I received the same verbal answer as before; and Sir James set off for London; on my return from Bath, a Nobleman did me the honour of calling on Sir James Wallace, to inform him that I was in town, and to know his determination; but could not see him, as I suppose he was despatched, preparing that complaint of me to the Admiralty, which he mentions in his letter, without telling the public the reception I met with from that Right Honourable Board.—Without any further comment, I take my leave of a newspaper where, I must confess, I did not expect to meet Sir J. Wallace; and whatever my own feelings might have urged me to, the opinion of many respectable officers of the corps I have the honour to serve in, has determined me to look upon him, much more as an object of my contempt, than my resentment.

Whitehall-Chambers,

Saturday, Dec. 21. 1782

CHARLES BOURNE.

L O N D O N.

The following is a genuine letter from Captain Kempthorne to Admiral Rowley, of the Jamaica station, brought over by the Queen Charlotte packet, which left Port of Spain harbour the 5th of November.

(C O P Y.)

London, off the east end of Jamaica, Oct. 25. 1782.

"SIR,

"On Tuesday the 17th instant, his Majesty's ship Torbay and Badger sloop in company, and the island of Zachee bearing S. by E. six or seven leagues, at nine in the morning we made the signal for two sail in the N. W. and chased per signal; they were on the larboard tack, standing towards us, and we soon perceived them to be a line-of-battle ship and a frigate of the enemy, who tacked and made all the sail they could from us, going large with the wind on the starboard quarter, and seemed to draw from us in light airs. We cleared ship for action. At twenty-five minutes past two P. M. the line-of-battle ship hoisted French colours, and fired her stern chaces, which she continued to do as well as the frigate. Finding their shot went over us, we bore up and fired the starboard guns at the line-of-battle ship; at forty minutes past five repeated it, the enemy continuing to fire their stern chaces; at eight we were close up with the line-of-battle ship; hauled up the main-sail, and took in the fore studding sail; fifteen minutes past, a close action commenced, with a very heavy fire, which continued for near forty minutes, (the frigate being on the larboard bow). The line-of-battle ship attempting to bear up, we put our helm hard a port, in order to cross his bows, or lay him athwart hawse; but being so closely engaged, we boarded each other bow and quarter, the enemy's larboard cathead abreast of our starboard gangway, and the action continued as hot as ever, when the enemy backed clear of our quarters, our main and mizzen-topgalls aback. We instantly attempted to wear, to close with him on the starboard bow; but in this we were greatly disappointed, the leading block of the weather-tiller rope being shot away, with part of the sweep, and the ship came with her head to the wind, before we could get the helm a-weather. By the assistance of the relieving tackles, the enemy had time to pass to leeward under our stern, and raked us with his starboard guns. The ship being wore as soon as possible, we renewed the action, leading down on the enemy's starboard bow, and the frigate ahead of him, firing her broadside till twenty minutes past ten, when the line-of-battle ship ceased her fire, and her colours down. We concluded she had struck, as the frigate had quitted her, and hauled his wind on the starboard tack. At forty minutes past ten, the line-of-battle ship being nearly a-head, we perceived her to bear up and make from us; when we hauled up to bring some of our bow guns to bear, and fired three shot. He then hauled up his main-sail, and seemed to bring to, his main-top-sail half down, and his top-gallant sheets flying. The Torbay coming within hail, I informed Captain Gidoin, that I supposed the enemy had struck, and requested he would go down to her, as our situation prevented us from making all the sail we could with—the starboard fore-yard-arm being shot away; all our sails much cut, with some of our braces, running rigging, and tiller-rope, the mizzen-mast very much wounded, and the mizzen yard and tiller partly shot through, and all the boats but one rendered unseaworthy; that I would follow him with all the sail I could possibly make, and get the ship under command. Captain Gidoin informed me, he would instantly go down, and made sail accordingly. The enemy was then making off, and setting all the sail he could; we received the tiller rope and braces; and for all our larboard studding sails, and hauled in the starboard. At twelve at night, the enemy right a-head, about a mile and a half distant, under all the sail he could crowd; the light airs, during the remainder of the night and next morning, enabled him to preserve his distance without the reach of shot, and steered for the shore, which we saw at day-light of the 18th, the east end of Hispaniola south four or five leagues. At ten it became almost calm, and being so near the shore, I hauled off to the northward to prevent us driving on the shore, where there was no anchorage, and the enemy close in with the breakers, standing along shore towards Saniana Bay. I sent an officer to inform Captain Gidoin of my reason for hauling off; the Torbay continued the chase. At one P. M. spoke the Badger, who sent us two pilots; but neither would take charge of the ship to stand further into the bay after the enemy, from the state they found her in. We then lowered our fore-yard, to reduce the yard-arm and shift the rigging; bent the maintop-sail for a fore-sail, and shipped a new tiller; the people employed securing the lower rigging, back-stays, &c. that were shot away. At half past three, the Torbay got up with the enemy, and began to fire her broadside, when the enemy put large, and ran for the shore. Captain Gidoin can best inform you in what state he left her; as we were at too great a distance to give you a just account, nor had we an opportunity to speak with him since, as the wind blew fresh on the shore, and a swell running into the bay, we made all the sail we could to get out. The officers and ship's company exerted themselves to the utmost of my wishes, and have a just claim to my most grateful acknowledgments. I hope their good conduct will be found to merit the honour of your attention.

"I enclosed I send you a list of the killed and wounded."

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient and very humble servant,

JAS. KEMPTHORNE.

JOSHUA ROWLEY, Esq. Rear-Admiral of the Red, &c. &c. &c.

A List of Men Killed and Wounded on Board His Majesty's ship London, on the 17th October 1782.

Killed: 9 seamen.

Wounded: Lieutenants Burgess, Hankey, and Triggs; Mr John Mearns, Master's Mate; Mr James M'Tiggart, Clerk; and 70 seamen.

Since dead of their wounds: Mr John Mearns, and 6 seamen.



From the LONDON GAZETTE, Dec. 24.

Commissions signed by his Majesty for the Army in Ireland.
 Royal Leinster Provincial regiment of foot, Richard Talbot, Esq. to be Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant. Dated September 12, 1782.
 Francis Heath, Esq. to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated as above.
 Robert Thomas Hearn, Esq. to be Major. Dated as above.
 To be Captain, William Ellis, Esq. Dated September 12, 1782. John Frank, Esq. Dated 13th. John O'Brien, Esq. Dated 14th. James Fleming, Esq. Dated 15th. James Holmes, Esq. Dated 17th. John Sackville Higgins, Esq. to be Captain-Lieutenant. Dated September 18, 1782.
 To be Lieutenant, Daniel Higgins, Gent. Dated September 12, 1782. John Dawson, Gent. Dated 13th. Walter Nangle, Gent. Dated 14th. William Leatham, Gent. Dated 16th. Michael O'Byrne, Gent. Dated 17th. Cooke Reynell, Gent. Dated 18th. Patrick Smith, Gent. Dated 19th.
 To be Esquires, James Nugent, Gent. Dated September 12, 1782. Joseph Wade, Gent. Dated 13th. James Doyle, Gent. Dated 14th. Darby Higgins, Gent. Dated 16th. Terrence O'Byrne, Gent. Dated 17th. Thomas Labe, Gent. Dated 18th. George Dawson, Gent. Dated 19th. Thomas Wetherell, Gent. Dated 20th.
 Hector Munro, Clerk, to be Chaplain. Dated September 12, 1782. John Bourke, Gent. to be Surgeon. Dated as above.
 John Sackville Higgins, Gent. to be Adjutant. Dated as above.
 Francis Lord Rawdon to be Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of a Regiment of foot, to be raised for his Majesty's service. Dated March 23, 1782.
 To be Captain, William Ellis, Esq. to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated as above.
 To be Captain, James King, Esq. Dated March 28, 1782. William Blacker, Esq. Dated 2nd. John MacMahon, Esq. Dated 23d. Henry Moore, Esq. Dated 25th. Charles Vallancey, Esq. Dated 20th. John Wilson, Esq. Dated 27th.
 To be Captain-Lieutenant, Charles Bingham, Esq. Dated March 21, 1782.
 James Morgan, Clerk, to be Chaplain. Dated as above.
 Hugh Gillespie, to be Adjutant. Dated as above.
 William Campbell, Gent. to be Quarter-master. Dated as above.

From the London Papers, Dec. 26.

Paris, Dec. 9. M. de Rayneval is not yet returned from London, and the general report is, that peace is not so near as we had flattered ourselves. What adds credit to this report is, that on the return of the courier, who arrived yesterday from London, other couriers were instantly dispatched to Brest and Cadiz, in order to hasten the armaments fitting out at those ports. It is affirmed that the preliminaries signed between Great Britain and America were only conditional, and to have no effect but in case of the success of the negotiations. The preliminaries, it is said, contained the independence of America; the cession of Gibraltar to Spain; of all the island of St. Domingo and St. Lucia to France; of Minorca and Guadalupe to England; But nothing had been decided respecting the East-Indies, Africa, the Newfoundland Fishery, or the interests of Holland. England acknowledged simply and without equivocation the independence of the United States; and lines of demarcation had been agreed on. These were to begin, to the north, at Penobscot, which was to remain to the Americans. The fate of the Loyalists was left to their respective States.

Paris, Dec. 12. The Duke de la Vauguion arrived at Versailles on Saturday, and is said to have brought very interesting news, which, however, is not yet transpired.

Paris, Dec. 13. Persons who pretend to be well informed assert, that peace will be signed before the end of this month; that the chief difficulties are removed; and that haste is made to put the finishing hand to the work.

It is said that Lord North will come to Paris, to sign the treaty of peace in the most solemn manner; and that the King will on Tuesday next declare to the Ambassadors, assembled at Versailles, that the peace is concluded.

With regard to the East-Indies, it is said that every thing is to remain on the ancient footing, such as it was at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748. In respect to Gibraltar, the reports vary.

L O N D O N.

Captain Ingfield, late of the Centaur, and 16 men, are arrived at Ferrol, in Spain, after having been 30 days in a small open boat, with an old blanket for a sail. The Centaur foundered near the Western Island.

The Hanover packet is arrived at Falmouth from Lisbon, in fifteen days. A few days before she sailed, two Portuguese vessels came in there, after a short passage from the Western-Islands: These say, that the Ville de Paris had not been at any of those islands on the 20th of November; so that there appears less probability of her safety than before, this being the first account to be depended on that has been received from thence since the hurricane in September. There are, however, some seamen, who still think it possible this vessel, with the Glorieux of 74, and a few of the merchant ships, may be at the Cape de Verd Islands, unable to get so far to the northward as the Azores; and as there have not been any advices from that quarter for a considerable time, they ground on this some small hopes.

Yesterday, being Christmas-day, the usual offerings were made in the Chapel Royal, St. James, by the Lord Chamberlain, the Royal Family being at Windsor.

None of the Cabinet Ministers go out of town during the holidays, except for a single day, so attentive are they to the double business they are engaged in, viz. a negotiation for peace, and a vigorous preparation for war. Lord Shelburne and his Secretaries stay in town during the whole of the time.

Yesterday evening a Council was held at Lord Shelburne's House, (notwithstanding it was Christmas day) and was expected to sit late.

Orders are given for all dispatches that may arrive during his Majesty's residence at Windsor during the Christmas recess, to be forwarded thither for his perusal.

Mr Penn set off for Paris last Saturday morning, on some explanation relative to America, in the present negotiation.

On Tuesday last a messenger was sent off express from Mr Townsend's office to Paris.

A private letter from Paris says, that Comte de Vergennes, the Prime Minister there, has been prevailed on to continue in office until a peace is concluded on between all the powers at war.

Mr Grenville is talked of for another visit to Versailles, in the course of a few days.

We are informed that the French have found means to persuade the Dutch to relax in their demands of an indemnification from Great Britain, as it was at first one of the most formidable obstacles to the treaty, and bid fair to overturn it altogether.

There are no less than ten different messengers waiting at the principle stages between Calais and Paris, to forward the first intelligence of the signing of the preliminaries, to their employers in the Stock Exchange.

Great numbers of Quakers in Philadelphia have written over to their friends in England, that all hostilities are entirely at an end; that trade is uncommonly brisk in Pennsylvania and Maryland, and they have absolutely given great orders for goods to be got ready as fast as possible, that they may be shipped as soon as the preliminaries are settled. So well disposed are these people to return to their commercial connection with the mother country, that one Quaker house in the city has absolutely got a commission for goods to the amount of 200,000*l.* for the Philadelphia market.

This day arrived a mail from Lisbon, which was brought over in his Majesty's packet-boat, the Hanover, Capt. Todd, in 14 days to Falmouth.

This morning some dispatches were received from General Elliott at Gibraltar, which are dated the 10th inst. when every thing remained quiet.

Yesterday Government received some dispatches from Gibraltar by two transports, which are arrived at Falmouth from thence; the St Michael was to sail a few days after their departure.

All the letters from Jamaica commend the vigilance and activity of Admiral Rowley in very strong terms; many prizes had been carried in there when the packet came away, and so strict a look-out was kept upon the Spanish coast, that every movement of the enemy was known in a few hours after they made it.

Accounts are received by the way of Holland, that the French stores were so entirely exhausted at the Mauritius, that it would be impossible for Suffren to equip one single ship for sea, unless he got a supply from some of the Dutch settlements.

Several of the Spanish men of war which returned last to Cadiz, upon a survey, are reported to be entirely unfit for further service.

The ship taken by the Mediator was beyond a doubt bound for Mauritius; besides the immense quantity of powder on board, the arm is sufficient for 6000 men, and several pieces of very heavy artillery in her hold.

Amongst other ships building for the King's service, there are the Caesar and Bulwark, the former in the Royal-yard at Plymouth, the latter at Portsmouth; each to carry 74 guns. The Culloden, of 74, is building at Rotherhithe, and the Colossus, of the same force, at Graveland. Add to these the Excellent and Leviathan, of 74, and others of still superior force, now preparing for the increase of the British navy with all possible dispatch.

A private letter from Paris says, that the French, finding that all the powers at war with England are desirous of a peace, have re-assumed the negotiation, and that it seems to go on in such a manner, that it is believed all matters will be soon settled, and hostilities cease.

It is reported, that according to a plan formed for prosecuting the war some foreign forces will be engaged to act by land, in order to divide the attention of our enemies, which has hitherto been totally directed to their marine.

A report prevails, that a formal declaration of war will certainly take place if the present negotiation for peace goes off, in order to claim the benefit of our alliances.

Notice is sent to Ostend, that neutral ships may bring corn to London, the ports being open for it.

The deplorable situation of the Scots officers now in the service of Holland, was taken into consideration on Friday last, in the cabinet here; it was unanimously resolved to grant them every possible relief that their unhappy situation required; and his Majesty's gracious intentions have been communicated to Lieut. Col. Ferrier, and Major Lind, by Lord Grantham, that all concerned may have immediate notice. The mode of relief has not yet been made public; but it is believed all those officers in the Dutch service who chose to resign, will be employed in the service of Britain, in the same rank they now hold, or have half pay till they can be provided for; for such as chose to remain in Holland, having families or connections there, not to be cut off from any succession they may fall to them in Britain, by reason of the new oath that they are about to take. These gentlemen are much indebted to Sir Joseph Yorke, who has been indefatigable in this business, while some of their own countrymen, now in power, refused giving any assistance.

It is reported, lately, that there has been a change in the French ministry. The Duke de Choiseul is now said to be Premier: he is as popular in France as the late Lord Chatham was here; and as the Duke has always shown himself inimical to Britain, the war will probably be continued, if this change has actually taken place.

A motion was made on Monday, in the House of Commons, for the East India Company to lay before that House "copies of their several orders; relative to the treatment of the Polygars, principal Zemindars, and other natives of rank and authority in India; together with all accounts received of any intentions to dispossess any of the Polygars of their lands, and what hath been done in consequence of such declared intentions; and also an account of the enquiries made by the Court of Directors, with regard to the observance of their said orders, and the result thereof."

"That an account be laid before the House of the present condition of the defendant and family of the late Ragar or Polygar Marawar; together with the enquiry made concerning the said persons, and the result thereof." The same was, upon the question put, ordered accordingly.

Lord Maitland and the Hon. St Andrew St John, were same day, upon motion in the House of Commons, ordered to be added to the Bengal Select Committee. And

That the several copies of letters from the East India Company, which have been presented this session to the House of Commons, be referred to the said Committee.

Same day, "the bill to enable the heads of such Colleges and Halls, within the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, as are now prohibited by the statutes of the said Colleges or Halls, from marrying, to marry, and to enable married men to be elected heads of such Colleges or Halls," was read a second time in the House of Commons, and committed.

Monday, an express arrived at the Admiralty, from Falmouth, with advice of the Queen Charlotte being arrived there from Jamaica. She sailed from Port Royal the 10th of November, and came through the Windward passage. A few days before she sailed, the London man of war, of 95 guns, Capt. Kemphorn, returned there from a cruise; during which she fell in with a French man of war, of 74 guns, and engaged her for near two hours, when she struck; but, unfortunately at that period, the perceived the London had received considerable damage, and was unmanageable, and therefore took the advantage of making sail, and got off. The London had upwards of 70 men killed and wounded, and it is said, was very much injured

by the French ship running foul of her, whilst they were engaging; but we are happy to find that the Torbay of 74 guns came up just after the action, and immediately gave chase to the French ship, who, by endeavouring to escape, ran ashore near Port Dauphin, on the North side of Hispaniola, where it was supposed she would be lost. By this packet we learn that Governor Campbell was apprehensive the Spaniards meant, very shortly, to pay them a visit, and had, therefore, thought proper to issue the following Proclamation:

By the KING.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS we have reason to apprehend that intelligence is intended to be conveyed to the enemy by certain ill-disposed persons, whereby great damage, loss, and inconvenience may accrue to the public; for this, and other considerations us thereunto moving, we have thought fit, at this present juncture, by and with the advice and consent of our Privy Council of our said island, to order a general embargo to be laid on all ships and vessels within the several ports and harbours thereof. We do therefore issue this our Royal proclamation, hereby strictly prohibiting all and every person or persons whatever, being owner, commander, or mariner, on board any ship, vessel, or boat, from navigating, or attempting to navigate, any ship, vessel, or boat, out of any port, harbour, bay, or creek whatsoever, on the coasts of this our island, under pain of our highest displeasure, and of such penalties as shall be inflicted for the contravention of this our royal proclamation, until such time as our further will and pleasure shall be duly signified and made known therein. And we do hereby strictly charge and command the several officers, commanding our several forts within our said island, and all other our loving subjects, to enforce, as far as in them lies, obedience to this our royal proclamation.

Witness his Honour Archibald Campbell, Esq. Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over this our said island of Jamaica, and other the territories thereon depending in America, Chancellor and Vice-Admiral of the same, at St Jago de la Vega, the 28th day of October, in the twenty-third year of our reign; *antiquus Domini* one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two.

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

By his Honour's command,

T. MURE, Sec.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Lewis, who had the command of the Artillery at Gibraltar, and paved the way for Sir Roger Curtis, is now dying, being quite exhausted in the service of his King and country, and leaves a wife and four children behind him. General Elliott, in his letters to the Ministers, particularly extols this able officer; but, to the great mortification of his family and friends, these have been suppressed together with many other observations of the General, upon the heroic conduct of several more of his officers; who generally complain that Captain Curtis has been permitted to run away with the laurels; part of which he ought to have shared with them, and Colonel Lewis in particular, who opened the way for Captain Curtis to get at Lord Howe, which could not have been accomplished, had it not been for him.

Advices have been received at the Admiralty, of the safe arrival of the homeward-bound Newfoundland fleet at Lisbon under the convoy of the following ships of war, *Atalanta* of 38 guns, *Eolus* 32, and *Merlin* 18.

Last night the press was very hot on the streets; the gang visited every vessel between London-bridge and Greenwich, which means upwards of 400 seamen were procured.

A remarkable instance of *Hypnotism*, which very lately happened in Dublin.

A porter of the name of Graham, who served in the army, and plies in High-street and its neighbourhood, being sent on an errand, in his way passing on the Bachelor's walk, found a blue and white handkerchief, with one hundred and fifty guineas in gold, half a guinea in silver, and three pence in copper; and as he returned by the same way, met with a poor-looking woman, in great agony of distress; he inquired into the cause, and finding it was for the loss of what he had found, he asked some questions, and she, describing the handkerchief, and naming the bank where she received the money, he desired her to go with him there, (which she said was in Castle-street) and would there tell her something relative to her loss, that might be of use to her; when at the bank, he asked the necessary questions, and the clerk remembered the woman and the specie that had been given her, which tallying in every part with what he had found, he generously and honestly returned it to the woman, who was an old servant, that had been left to the bank with a bill for cash.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, Dec. 3.

"The harvest has been the worst in this country that I ever remember in twenty-three years residence, from the very common wetness of the season; not one-fourth of the usual crops of grain have been housed this year, so that a stop is put to exportation for six months."

"The vintage has also failed in a most astonishing degree; fruit is now hanging on the trees as green as four months ago; so much cold weather was hardly ever known in Portugal from May to October there were only twenty-one days of clear sun in this capital."

Extract of a letter from New York, Nov. 23.

"Upwards of 30 fail of large transports have been lying weeks in this harbour, all victualled and watered, expecting to sail; but the appearances of an embarkation are as far off now as ever; nor can we conceive what is to be done here, though it is conjectured all will be amity; flags of truce being now permitted again to pass freely. The Lion is returned from a most successful cruise: most of the naval officers, on this station will come home with every thing needful to enjoy peace and retirement. The Prince continues well, and will probably return to England with the Admiral in the Spring. No account has been received of Admiral Hood since he sailed on the 14th."

Extract of a letter from Paris, Dec. 2.

"The negotiations between England and America are ended, a treaty having been completed between the United States and the Court of St James's, by which the contest between England and America is finally determined, by a full and irrevocable recognition of the sovereignty and independence of the once British colonies. The articles of this treaty are not known, but it is generally understood, that the Commissioners of Congress peremptorily refusing to agree to an article proposed by the English Minister, for the restoration of the forfeited states of the Loyalists, or a sufficient equivalent in lieu of the English negotiator no further pressed the proposition, withdrew it. The treaty, we understand, is final with respect to the two contracting powers; its operation is to be per-

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when it once takes place; but this event depends upon another event, which at present appears very uncertain. As soon as peace is concluded with France, then the provisional treaty with America instantly begins to operate; and the United States are, *ipso facto*, and without any further ceremony or treaty, recognized Independent by Great Britain.

"Would that every thing between France and England were completely settled! But the blessing of peace as yet scarcely appears in view. France *distates* terms, at which the high spirit of Britain revolts. She insists, that having overturned the empire of England in the narrow seas, the ceremony of the usual salute in those seas to the British flag, shall for the future be totally abolished. When the English negotiator stated his objections to this demand, Comte de Vergennes expressed his surprise. He said, that the demand was very reasonable; the exaction of such a mark of respect had been founded by England on no other law than the law *Du plus fort*; that France gave a very striking proof of her moderation, in not availing herself of the same law, and insisting, that as she had for three campaigns exercised the rule and empire of the Channel, so she might have insisted that the salute should, in future, be given to the flag of France. Mr Fitzherbert replied, that if this was to be a condition *sine qua non*, he was fully convinced that England would, without hesitation, prefer war to a peace on such ignominious terms.

"The Comte de Vergennes, among other terms, proposed, that Miguelon and St Pierre should be restored to France; and that the French should have liberty to fish along the whole coast of Newfoundland, and to dry or cure their fish on any part of the shore, which at the time of their landing on it, they shall find unoccupied by the English.—He insisted also, that in the East Indies Pondicherry and Mache should be restored, together with all the other settlements that France possessed in India at the breaking out of the war. Certain conditions also were mentioned, under which the Court of France would pledge itself to induce Hyder Ally to consent to terms of peace: Some of these conditions, they say, state cessions of certain territories to that Asiatic Prince.—To some of these terms we are in no expectation here that England will ever consent; to others we think she will; but what restitutions she will require in return, as the price of her consent, we cannot tell; though we make no doubt but she will endeavour to get back all her lost islands, and, by restoring St Lucia, place the Antilles precisely in the same hands in which they were at the breaking out of the war. We all wish ardently for peace; nor do the people at large wish to impose harsh terms on England. They think she is sufficiently humbled and weakened by the loss of America; they remember their own dejected state at the conclusion of the last war, and adopt the expression of Dido to the distressed Trojans, "*Non ignara mali, miseris succurrere disco*."

"No business does this day at Change.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of another letter from London, Dec 26.

"The *Cato* of 50 guns, Sir Hyde Parker, and the *Hound* sloop, arrived at Madeira the 27th of October, and sailed the 1st November for the East Indies.

"Sir Richard Hughes, with 8 sail of the line, arrived at Madeira the 1st, and sailed for the West-Indies on the 12th November.

"The advices that we have received from the Continent, respecting the determination of Holland to make peace with us contrary to the intrigues and menaces of the French and Spanish Courts, proves to be one of those fabrications which are made in the Alley, for the purpose of despoiling the unwary of their property, as well as their credulity; for a merchant in the city has received some advices from Amsterdam, in which he incloses the following intelligence, that he has just received from his correspondent at the Hague: "That the French Ambassador is treated there more like the principal than the deputy of sovereignty: That nothing is entered upon, even with regard to the general disposition and appointment of their naval preparations, without his being first consulted: "That the States in assembly have determined to continue the war until the other belligerent powers, especially France, are disposed for peace."

"Advice was received by Sir Roger Curtis from Captain Luttrell, that four hundred of the prisoners whom he had taken had begun to mutiny; but, being timely discovered, every bad consequence was happily prevented.

"By a letter from Plymouth, we have advice of a fisherman having put in there, who says, that he saw a vessel about ten leagues off to the westward, at four o'clock in the morning, firing guns of distress. He steered towards her, and found that she had sprung a leak off Scilly, and had, by perpetual pumping, prevented her foundering. He says, that many of the crew took to their boat; but a breeze springing up, and the sea running very high, he soon lost sight of them. He supposes the crew in the boat perished, and that she was an American vessel. From this account there are great alarms lest it should prove the Cumberland packet, that sailed from Sandy Hook, from Sir Samuel Hood, which has been expected for these some days past.

"A letter from Lisbon has the following article: "Our Queen, finding that his Britannic Majesty is willing to allow the Americans their independency, has declared, that they shall be free to carry on a trade to any of her ports, and that she is ready to acknowledge their independency. It is also confirmed, that she is sending agents to purchase corn of the Americans; and it is expected that some American gentlemen will return with them to settle a treaty of commerce and amity."

"A gentleman, who is arrived here in a cartel ship from Bourdeaux, says, that just before he left that place, a vessel arrived from America, the Captain of which mentions a report that the Comte de Rochambeau had wrote to the Congress, that if his troops were not furnished with provisions, he should suffer them to plunder the inhabitants; and that he had received for answer, they should have provisions if they would pay for them; for as there had been no want of their assistance for some time past, they might have embarked for France before now, and if they attempted to commit any violence the whole force of America should be turned against them. It is added, that this answer stoped the Comte from carrying his threats into execution. This report of the Captain's, however, was very little credited."

The Carron, Paterfon, and Paisley, Gairdner, arrived at London on the 23d current. In going up the river by Greenwich, the Carron was run foul of by an East-Indian, and a little damaged.

Yesterday, was brought up to Leith Roads, as a prize to the Royal Charlotte and Royal George Excise yachts, the Mary and Elizabeth of Folstone, Brounan master, loaded with spirits, &c.

The bill for allowing the importation of wheat, wheat flour, rye, rye flour, and all other kind of grain, having on the 23d instant, received the royal assent, and passed into a law, it is extremely material for the farmer, and to all those who have corn to dispose of, to bring it to market as quickly as possible, now while the prices are so very high, as the importation, which will of course take place without delay, must inevitably operate in bringing down the price of all kinds of grain in a little time.

On the 4th inst. died at Wamphray, Agnes Carmichael, in the 113th year of her age.—Aunt.

On the 15th inst. in the parish of Johnstone, John Rogerion, aged 102 years.

Extract of a letter from Glasgow, Dec. 26.

"This week, three vessels arrived at the west end of the Canal, with grain.

"On Thursday last there was a very numerous and respectable meeting of the Seceding Clergymen in this place. The meeting was in virtue of a former appointment. It seems a considerable number of the two respective bodies of Burghers and Antiburghers had two different meetings in the west country, with a view to see if they could compromise the difference that has subsisted between them for above thirty years. The two Presbyteries were pretty fully met. They spent a considerable time in prayer and conference together, and appointed their next meeting to be in this place in the month of April. They afterwards dined together, and spent the afternoon in very agreeable and social conversation. It is hoped these meetings will issue in salutary and good effects. And it were to be wished the Seceders on both sides in different places were to follow their example."

As the Chancellor of the Exchequer has given intimation of bringing before the House a motion respecting the regulation of choice of representatives, we present our readers with the following curious speech, which was spoke in the thirteenth Parliament of Queen Elizabeth, on the validity of burgesses not resident; a species of abuse of representation which then arose, and has continued to the present time. We trust this will make a part of the representative reform, which the Right Honourable Chancellor means to propose. The speech was as follows, which is as much to be admired for its antiquity and curiosity, as for its ingenuity and argument.

"TO open my meaning shortly, the question is, What sort of men are to come to this Court, and public consultation in Parliament? Whether, from every quarter, country, or town, there should come home-dwellers, or otherwise little known and chosen by direction? I am surely of mind, that neither for the good service of her Majesty, safety of our country, or standing with the liberty which of right we challenge, (being born subjects) such scope is to be given, or such looseness in choice to be permitted.

"How may her Majesty, or how may this Court know the estate of her frontiers? Or who shall make report of the polls, or how every quarter, city, town, is in state? We, who have never seen Berwyck or St Michael's Mount, but blindly guess at them, albeit we look at the maps that come from them. Some one whom observation and due knowledge of that country hath taught, can more perfectly open what shall relate thereto, and more effectually reason thereupon, than the person otherwise the skillfullest; and that they should be the very inhabitants of the several counties, towns, and boroughs, who should be here employed. Doubtless it was the true meaning of ancient kings, and our forefathers, who first established this Court; but leaving the first constitution and freedom of this Court, the old president of parliamentary writs do teach us, that of every county their own Burgesses should be elected; the writ to the Sheriff and borough is directly so; and the writs to the cities, being counties, are, *Quod ex his ipsi eligant duo cives*, &c. which do prove it to be so. The statute in the first of Henry the Fifth, for confirmation of the old laws, was therefore made, and not to create a new unknown law; and that other in Harry the Sixth's time was made to redress the mischief, which by the breach of the old law did grow. These do conclude without contradiction, that this was done to continue the ancient use and liberty.

"Those who have spent their time in service abroad, and have seen the manner of government of other nations, can paint you out the monstrous garments of the common people in some parts of Germany, and the mangled commonwealths which are now to be seen in Italy; but, surely, unless they know their own homes, they are not fit to conclude our home affairs.

"A gentleman wisely and learnedly said of late, that to judge of every sort of business, there ought to be a particular sort of men, as of merchandize; the merchant, and so forth. "*Unicuique in arte sua parito credendum*," we hold for a maxim, and I mean this wholly to no other end; but since we act universally for all sorts and all places, that there should be of all sorts, and from all countries, and not (seeing you list so to term it) thus to ease the towns and boroughs that they may chuse whom they list; yet I cannot think that a liberty, which is contrary to the ancient constitution, and contrary to that which our kings and Queens granted by these words: "*Et ne majori gratia mea, &c. dedimus potestatem, &c. quod de seipis elegant duo Burgenfer, or, duo cives*."

"A Duke of this realm wrote his letters to a city which I know, to this effect, whereby he did signify that a Parliament was to be summoned in short time, and that for certain causes he was to crave the assistance of his friends, and he would reckon such amongst them, as of four persons under named, would give their votes for chusing him. The letter under the Duke's seal is still preserved; but hear you the answer many of the citizens writ to him with due humbleness, that they might chuse none of them, they not being of their city, because they were prohibited by law.

"In Queen Mary's time, a Council of this realm (not the Queen's Privy Council) did write to a town to chuse a bishop's brother (and a great bishop's brother he was) whom they affirmed to be a good Catholic man, and willed them chuse the like of him for their other member. But an answer was returned to the Council, that they could not do it; for it was contrary to law. And if all towns in England had done the like in their choice, the Crown had not been wronged, and the realm so robbed with such ease at that Parliament. What hath been may be: There is no impossibility. It is said, if I mistake not, that towns will be at liberty to chuse whom they list. 1

* The Parliament was so called in the debates of those days.

lay, that liberty is the loss of liberty: For, when by law they may do what they will, they may not well deny what shall be required of them. "*Regando cogit, qui rogat potentior*;" and I know too, that, to avoid a great man's displeasure that dwelt near him, who had a desire, as he knew, to buy his land, who did not think himself safe till he bound himself not to alienate his land from his true heirs; this being known, that he was bound as aforesaid, the great man was content to let him keep his own quietly, which, otherwise, he would not have done.—Surely law is the only fortress of the inferior sort of people, and contrary to law the greater sort will not desire or expect any thing from them. Though now at this present (God be praised) we need not the great tools of any man, justice is so well administered; yet hereafter what hath been, we may fear, either for maintenance of faction, or maintenance of mischief. Again, I say, what heretofore was, may possibly again be, either for maintenance of faction, or maintenance of mischief. Again, I say, heretofore may be what heretofore was attempted to be done. We stand, and have stood of late, upon the notorious manifestation of the authority of Parliament: except withal you keep the ancient usage of the same, and withal endeavour the freedom thereof, you do nothing, if I guess right.

"It is further said, that in some towns there are not men of discretion fit; they be not the wiser (said the gentleman that spoke before me) for being burgesses. I can never be persuaded, but that the Lord whose the town is, be the town ever so little, or the steward, if it be the Queen's, or some good gentleman of the country adjoining, will either assign them who know the town, and can be content to be free among them, and to live by their appointments for their country, and for them; or else for some reasonable fee, such as be of their learned council, and who know them and the town, will be willing to act for them. I mean it not so strictly, that those should be always dwellers in the very town; but sure they ought to be either of the town, or about the town, borderers, and very near neighbours at least of the town, otherwise how can they know their wants? and to this effect I would the bill were framed.

"I stand, perhaps, too long hereon; and abundance of matter occasioneth confusion.—This is all. It was meant at the first, and the first constitution of Parliaments, that men of every quarter, and of all sorts, should come and sit in this Court, and that they should be freely chosen. This in every age hath seemed best. To alter what is good without cause, is bad. To give every town liberty of chusing strangers, I think, may in time afford inconvenience. None are fit to serve any country as those who know the same. To chuse of their own, that is liberty. To lose that liberty, I think, is a bad commodity, call it as you please. By such kind of release, in easing men of their wealth, or of some good part of their living, bethrew our charity. And in like manner, and in like reason, it seems to me this law is inferred out of their preface of the same. For thus it is penned:

"For as much as some towns are decayed, and have not of their own, therefore let every town do what they list; of a particular proposition to make a general conclusion, it is against our rules; and nothing (as said the philosopher) is more absurd than *non causam pro causa*. Some towns cannot send fit men; it standeth very strangely, if you seek to help. Let the plaister be fit for the sore. Let not the salve be stretched too far, lest the whole and sound flesh, by the broad-spreading of the salve, do either smart, fret, or fester. The medicine which healeth the sick man, may be poison for the wholesome and sound man. All citizens and burgesses should not be thought alike: let there be, therefore, convenient considerations how to heal, not how to hurt; and I could wish, according to the weight of the matter, it might be rather staid on, than thus abruptly over-ruled; lest, while we fly Scylla, we fall into Charybdis; while we pretend that boroughs cannot send to this Court such men as be convenient, by altering the ancient usage, which is the only warrant and sole stay of freedom in Parliament, it may happily be said, we have no true Parliament now within this realm, nor liberty at all left."

From the above speech, our readers will be possessed of the stile and manner of parliamentary debates in those days; and, by a comparison with the present, they will trace the improvement which we have made in politics and language.

† Formerly the cities and boroughs gave wages to their members.

PHILANTHROPS, and CIVIS to ZENO, in the next.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

Dec. 30. Three Friends, Munro, from Inverness, with whisky.

Success, Forster, from Glasgow, with slate.

And six vessels with coals.

CHARITY BALL,

For the Benefit of the Poor of Prestonpans,

To be held in the Ball-Room there on Friday next, the

3d Janu'y 1783.

DROPT LAST WEEK,

A CHASED GOLD CASE of a Lady's Watch.—If the

above is offered to sale, it is requested the same may be stoped,

and information given to Alexander Cairdner jeweller, Parliament Close.

Any person who has found the Case, and will return it, a suitable reward will be given, by applying as above.

SALE OF WAX CANDLES.

TO be sold at C. WATERSTON'S shop, Lawn-market, Edinburgh,

a large assortment of WAX CANDLES, of the very best quality

and colour, at 3 s. 6 d. per doz. Also Wax Flambeaux, and common

ditto, with white bleached wax, at the lowest prices.

The sale to continue only a few days.

On Wednesday the 1st January, will be published,

Price, 2 s. 6 d. nearly bound in calf, or 3 s. sewed,

Embellished with an elegant Frontispiece, an engraved Title-Page, and

a beautiful Vignette.

A New and much-improved Edition of

THE GOLD FINCH,

OR

NEW MODERN SONGSTER.

Which contains a Select Collection of the best Songs, Catches, Duets,

and Cantatas, in the English Language, selected from the best authors,

and the most approved Collections; including all the New Songs of merit,

sung at the public places of amusement. To which is added, a

gentle Collection of Toasts and Sentiments, &c. The whole intended

for the amusement of both sexes who would wish to become pleasing

where humour and mirth are understood and applauded.

EDINBURGH:

Printed for, and sold by A. BROWN, Bridge Street; and may be had

at the other Bookellers in town and country.

At the Shop of A. BROWN may be had, all the different Almanacks

published, Gentleman's Pocket Journal, and Ladies Own Memorandum

Books for 1783. And, as usual, a good assortment of Stationary Articles.

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE, Dec. 23.

Wheat, 40 s. a 53 s. 6 d.	Beans, 26 s. a 27 s.
Barley, 24 s. a 35 s.	Tick Beans, 24 s. a 25 s.
Rye, 23 s. a 33 s.	Tares, 24 s. a 25 s.
Oats, 17 s. a 25 s.	Rape Seed, —
Pale malt, 40 s. a 46 s.	Per Sack.
Amber ditto, 42 s. a 46 s.	Fine Flour, 45 s.
Pease, 23 s. a 31 s.	Second Sort, 42 s.
Hog ditto, 28 s. a 30 s. 6 d.	Third Sort, 38 s. a 40 s.

PRICE OF STOCKS, Dec. 24.

Bank Stock, 122 1/2.	Ditto New Ann. —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 77 1/2 a 1/2	Ditto 1751, —
3 per cent. Ann. 1777, 64 1/2 a 1/2	India Stock, shut.
3 per cent. Ann. 1777, 64 1/2 a 1/2	India Bonds shut.
3 per cent. Ann. 1777, 64 1/2 a 1/2	Exch. Bills, 14 a 15 disc.
3 per cent. Ann. 1777, 64 1/2 a 1/2	Navy Bills, 13 1/2 a 1/2 disc.
Long Ann. shut.	3 per cent. Scrip. 64 1/2.
Short Ann. 1778, shut.	4 per cent. Scrip. —
South Sea Stock, —	Outturn, —
3 per cent. Old Ann. —	

WIND AT DEAL,

Dec. 25 N. N. W.

To the Printer of the CALEDONIAN MERCURY

SIR,
I observed lately in the papers a proposal for cutting a canal from Borrowstounness to Sea-Loch. What probably gave rise to this, is the wretched state of the latter port, into which no ship can enter with safety; but were the complaint removed, there would be no occasion for putting the above plan in execution.

It may however have one good effect, in spurring the proprietors of the canal, particularly Sir Thomas Dundas, to improve and repair this ruinous and neglected harbour, by making a cut directly from the first, or Sea-Loch, towards the mouth of Carroon river, across a point of land which occasions the many various, intricate, and dangerous turnings of the channel: Large piles of wood, fixed on each side, will keep back the mud; and the rushing out of the tide will keep the bottom clear. This canal may be executed for between two and three thousand pounds sterling; the other not for nine thousand, being more than four times longer. If something is not done for improving Sea-Loch harbour, the consequences must be: First, to the merchant an additional freight on his goods, from Borrowstounness, instead of from Sea-Loch to Glasgow; besides loss of time by the greater length of navigation: And, secondly, to the proprietors of the canal, who will be hurt as the merchant is discouraged. But it is impossible that men of such discernment, who have planned so noble a work, and almost finished it; a work an honour to themselves and an useful ornament to their country; should remain long inactive, or not complete what is brought so near a conclusion. The Colossus only wants an arm; and, if this is added, the sublime's to the scheme in embryo will lose their money, as no ship will by the freighters be allowed to unload at Borrowstounness, which can with equal safety at Sea-Loch, for reasons mentioned. The proprietor of lands at this place has laid out a considerable sum on buildings there. He has often expressed his expectation of seeing the town thriving and populous: How galling will it then be to view his little Troy razed to the ground? We mention private interests and expectations, as they are likewise the interests and expectations of the public. And here we cannot help remarking the mistake of exacting such high fees and rents at Sea-Loch: it is against the proprietor's real interest. If nourished, the town, the trade, the riches of its inhabitants will increase; and he will procure the golden eggs gradually; though, if he rips up their belly at once, impatient for the whole, the whole are lost. The inhabitants of Borrowstounness are very commendable for attempting to restore their decayed commerce; yet it does not appear, at this crisis, that their and the country's interest is connected. It could produce many instances of places reduced to the same state, whose inhabitants have removed even to distant countries, where trade flourished. They have only to remove a few miles; and if the landholder at Sea-Loch views trade with that liberal eye it ought, and knows the commercial spirit of this people, he will make them a present of ground, if not of houses too, and rent them only according to their trade. As many thousand pounds sterling will then be produced, as tens at this time. I shall now only repeat, that as some improvement of Sea-Loch harbour will either soon or at a later period take place, the money of subscribers to the proposed canal must then be altogether thrown away.

Fife-Shire, Dec. 1782.

SEALOCK SHIPPING.

Dec. 26. Adventure, Thomson, for Belfast, in ballast.	
Katty, Freshitt, for Newcastle, in ditto.	
27. Neptune, Mitchell, for Burntisland, in ditto.	
Janet and Ann, M'Alpine, for Berwick, in ditto.	
28. Success, Ferrier, for Leith, with rates.	
Robert and James, Simpson, for Alloa, with wheat.	

GREENOCK SHIPPING.

Dec. 27. Martha, Dunn, from Waterford, with goods.	
Providence, M'Alpine, from Belfast, ditto.	

SEQUESTRATIONS.

Mr George Cupples, minister of the gospel, Swinton.
Patrick M'Kellar merchant in Greenock.
John Pollock merchant in Edinburgh.
William Moffat merchant there.
Robert Nisbet farmer in Newmills.
Samuel Mitchell vintner in Glasgow.
Peter Reid merchant in Motherhill.

SUN FIRE OFFICE,

Edinburgh, December 27. 1702.

AN Act of Parliament having passed, charging a Duty on all persons whose property shall be injured from Loss by Fire, the insured in this Office, whose Premiums become due at this term of CHRISTMAS, are desired to pay in their Premiums for the ensuing year, at the Office here immediately, or within fifteen days after Christmas day, and at the same time to come prepared to pay the Duty of One Shilling and Sixpence on every Hundred Pounds insured, in pursuance of the said act, viz. One year and a half from Midsummer 1782, to Christmas 1783.

N. B. It is requested, that the insured will bring with them their Policies, for the better ascertaining the sum to be paid for the duty.
And notice is hereby given, that all claims upon this Office, for loss or damage by fire, will in future be paid without any deduction.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of WILLIAM HAY of Newhall, now deceased, are desired to lodge their grounds of debt, with oaths on the verity thereof, in the hands Mr David Russell accountant in Edinburgh, the trustee, or James Keay writer there, within loss of time, so that the division of Mr Hay's estate, now sold, may be made.

DUNN'S ASSEMBLY-ROOM.

REGULATIONS.

- I. TWELVE Subscription Assemblies, the first to be held on Thursday the 2d of January 1783, and to continue weekly on the same day.
- II. Each Gentleman to pay two guineas, and to have twelve tickets for his own admission only, and twelve transferable to gentlemen.
- III. Each Lady to pay one guinea, and to have twelve tickets for her own admission only, and twelve transferable to ladies.
- IV. All the tickets will be numbered, and each night those only will be received which correspond to the number of the Assembly.
- V. The holders of the transferable tickets to pay three shillings each, and to have their names on the back of their tickets, otherwise they cannot be admitted.

Subscriptions taken in at Dunn's Hotel, St Andrew's Square.
N. B. A Lady may likewise transfer her own admission ticket to a Lady, with her name, and the name of the Lady to be admitted, on the back of it.
There will be an ASSEMBLY on the last night of the year. Tickets, at 3s. each, to be had as above.

JOHN STURROCK, Senr.

Wholesale Tea and Spirit Dealer, at Head of Canongate, Edinburgh.

RETURNS his most grateful acknowledgments to his friends for past favours, and acquaints them and the Public, that he has presently on hand a large stock of very good Foreign Rum and Brandy, which he sells at 10s. per gallon in punchbowls and hogheads; also a large quantity of Congo and Hyson Tea, purchased at the last sale of the East-India Company, and, being in the original packages, will be permitted to any part of Britain (London excepted), and sold at the London prices for ready money.

THE Convener of the County of AYR having received from the General Committee of Landholders at Edinburgh, the Heads of two different Bills for reforming the abuses in Freehold Qualifications, and a Report of the proceedings of the General Committee relative thereto; and having also received from the General Committee at Edinburgh, the Heads of a Bill for a constitutional Internal Defence for Scotland, — hereby desires that the Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Freeholders of this County may meet at Ayr on Wednesday the 15th January 1783, to take these matters under their consideration.
By order of the Convener of the County,
JOHN BOSWELL, CLK.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 23d Day of January 1783, between the hours of four and five afternoon.

The Lands called the MAINS of BOTHKENNAR, lying in the Parish of Bothkennar, and Shire of Stirling, whereof the free yearly rent, putting a moderate price on the virtual deliverable by the tenants, is 60l. 2s. 7d. sterling. — These Lands consist of about fifty-two Scots acres of rich earle ground, and are situated in that beautiful part of the country called the Kerse of Falkirk.

The articles of roup, a rental of the lands, the progress of writs, (which is perfectly clear,) and the current tacks, may be seen in the hands of Alexander Duncan, writer to the signet, to whom, or to Thomas Rattray, writer in Edinburgh, intending purchasers may apply for further information.

BY ADJOURNMENT, AND PRICES TO BE REDUCED.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffee-house in Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 28th of January next, between the hours of five and six afternoon.

The Six Merk Land of HOLM of DALSKAIRTH, and Four Fifth Parts contiguous thereto of the Six Merk Land of DRUNGANS, lying in the parish of Troqueer, and Stewartry of Kirkcubright, within three miles of Dumfries.

The situation of this estate is extremely beautiful. It contains about 500 Scots acres, of which above 30 acres are covered with wood, particularly old oak, to a very considerable value.

The Lands of Holm hold blench of the Crown, and the Lands of Drungans of a subject superior. The tenants of both are valued. The upst price of this estate is now 8000l. sterling.

AS ALSO, That Inclosure adjoining to the town of Dumfries called LARIPOTTES, consisting of about three acres of meadow ground, declared teind free by decree of the commission of teinds. — The upst price to be 150l.

The progress, rental, and a plan of the lands may be seen by applying to William Dick writer to the signet; and Mr Maxwell of Carruchan will give information as to any other particulars.

Just arrived from London, a fresh Cargo of
ADAMS'S SOLVENT, for the STONE and GRAVEL,

TO be sold at ALEXANDER MANNERS'S, Merchant, below the Guild, fourth side of the street, second shop above the Iron Church, in bottles at One Guinea, Half a Guinea, and Five Shillings and Sixpence each; and no where else in Scotland. Prepared by S. PERRY, Surgeon, London. — At the above Place, Hamilton's Tincture for the Toothach, in bottles at 2s. 6d. and his Powder for the Teeth, at 1s. And, this day is published, price bound 3s. (dedicated to the Royal College of Physicians, London,) a new Edit. (being the 6th,) with additions, of
A DISQUISITION OF THE STONE and GRAVEL;
In which the occult causes of the stone are assigned, its principles explained, shewing by what means a nucleus is formed which generates the stone; also diagnoses stated for distinguishing those from other diseases; the inefficacy of many liviviums pointed out; together with a certain cure for this disorder, proved and illustrated by several remarkable cases. Likewise observations on the gout, when combined with the stone.
By S. PERRY, Surgeon.
London: Printed for T. Baker, &c.

BY THE KING'S PATENT.

The Universal Balsamic called Samaritan Water.

THIS admirable water merits, in the greatest degree, the attention of the Public, being the best remedy yet discovered for almost every outward or local complaint, and more particularly for the following, viz.

1. For Strains, Bruises, and Injuries from blows or falls.
2. For Fresh Wounds of every kind.
3. For old Sores and Ulcers, even of the very worst nature.
4. For inflammatory Tumours, Boils, Whitlows, &c.
5. For the Erysipelas, or St Anthony's Fire, the Shingles, Tetters, and all sharp scorbutic eruptions, especially for that commonly obstinate complaint, a scald-head.
6. For hard Swellings in the breasts, whether proceeding from blows, coagulated milk, or any other cause.
7. For preventing Cancers, or, if already formed, for stopping their further progress, and easing the pain.
8. For White Swellings on the joints, swelled Glands, and all disorders of a scrophulous nature.
9. For Weakness or Soreness of the eyes, Specks upon the Cornea, Heat and Inflammation of the Eye-lids, &c.

In all the above cases, and many others, it is the safest and most certain application that can be made use of, never failing to give relief, performing cures in half the time commonly required, and even where every other means have been tried in vain; and will be found, upon trial, to be in reality an UNIVERSAL BALSAMIC and INFALLIBLE REMEDY for almost all external complaints.

Sold by appointment of the patentee, T. GREENOUGH, Chymist, at No. 10, Ludgate-hill, London, and by HUSBAND, ELDER and Co. facing the Iron Church, Edinburgh. Price, 2s. 6d. each bottle.

N. B. A more particular account of the nature and effects of the Samaritan Water may be had gratis at the above places.

NOTICE

By the Corporated Societies of BAKERS in Edinburgh, Leith, Canongate, and Portsburgh.

These Societies taking into their consideration the present high price of wheat, which cannot be purchased but for ready money only, and that their small profits are much diminished by the long credit taken by their customers, have unanimously resolved, That from and after the first day of January 1783, they will sell their bread for ready money only; a resolution which the peculiar hardness of the present times has compelled them to enter into, and thus publicly to notify; and they entreat, that those who are owing bread accounts, will immediately order payment.

INN AT HAMILTON.

To be LET, and entered to at Whitfunday first THAT well-frequented INN in the town of Hamilton, with all the offices and back-grounds, as last possessed by the deceased William Burns, the proprietor.
For particulars apply to James Burns at Hamilton, or Archibald Burns writer, at Mr James Forsell's writer to the signet.
There is also for sale, a very neat POST CHAISE.

SUNDRY FARMS TO LET.

THE following FARMS, lying in the parish and barony of Primrose or Carrington, seven miles south from Edinburgh, and three from Dalkeith, are to be LET; the entry to commence immediately.
I. The Farm of REDSIDE, containing 288 acres of arable land all inclosed and divided by stone dykes, fencible for sheep, and which for many years, have been in pasture, and in the occupation of the proprietor.

II. The Grounds at Primrose, called the OLD INCLOSURE, consisting of about 44 acres and upwards, divided into three inclosures, two of which are possessed by Mr Newbigging, and the other by Captain Christie, having been in grass for many years past.

III. The Farm of SHIELDS of CAPELAW, with its mill garden, orchard, all inclosed, in the occupation of the proprietor, and containing about 43 acres of arable land, wholly in pasture now.

IV. The Wauk or Fuller's Mill of Primrose, with the Land, House, Dying Copper, &c. lately possessed by Thomas Hall and Son; the entry to commence also immediately.

AS ALSO, There will be LET, the following Lands in the parish of Dalmeny, and shire of Linlithgow, seven miles west from Edinburgh.

The Lands of LEUGHOLD, containing about 123 acres of excellent land, sufficiently fenced, and divided into seven inclosures by fences faced with stone. As also, part of the inclosed grounds adjoining thereto, and lying from thence to Dalmeny, along the west side of the turnpike-road northwards to Dolphington-bridge, containing 2 acres and upwards of as fine rich land as is in that country.

These grounds in the parish of Dalmeny are proposed to be let in one or two farms, with houses, &c. &c. as may be agreed on. They are now and have been many years in pasture, but may be let for tillage, particularly the grounds of Dalmeny, if parties can agree on the terms and rent, which will be high, as the lands are valuable, &c. from 30 to 50 s. per acre on lease.

The salmon, trout, and smelt of spawning fishery in Cramond water from the bridge to the lowest ebb of the sea, will be let on seasonal terms to real fishers who mean to live by the business.

The lands in the barony of Primrose will be shown by Alexander Tweedie at Primrose; and the lands at Leuchold and Dalmeny by Melville at Leuchold-house, near Queensferry. And, for further particulars persons intending to offer may apply to Mr Mitchellson, jun. Nicolson's street, Edinburgh, who has power to let the said farms.

SALE OF LANDS IN KINROSS-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, upon Thursday the 30th of January next, within the house of James Beveridge vintner in Kinross, between the hours of twelve and two afternoon.

The Lands of WESTER BALLADO, with a fourth part of the Lands of EASTER BALLADO, lying in the parish and shire of Kinross, in whole, or in the following lots, viz.

	Acres.	Parts.	Total.	Yearly Rent.
Lot I. Eastertown, { Crofting, 22 441				
{ Outfields, 79 730			102 191	L. 32 10
Lot II. East Lot of { Crofting, 55 758				
{ Wester Ballado, { Outfields, 124 70			179 828	70 0
Lot III. West Lot of { Crofting, 84 490				
{ Wester Ballado, { Outfields, 134 860			219 350	80 0
			Total, 301 369	L. 182 10

These lands lie within a mile of the thriving town of Kinross, on a great post-road to Perth; the most part of which are of a fine rich quality, and from their vicinity to coal and lime, and being central to several good market-towns, are capable of great improvement.

For further particulars, apply to John Orme writer to the signet George Stewart younger of Argaty, or James Ballou accountant in Edinburgh.

PRICES FURTHER REDUCED.

Judicial Sale adjourned to Wednesday the 22d January 1783 BY authority of the Court of Session, there are to be exposed to SALE by way of public roup, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 22d day of January 1783, at twelve the hours of three and five afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills.

The FOLLOWING SUBJECTS, which belonged WILLIAM TAYLOR, late Writer in Edinburgh,

THE TOWN and LANDS of SOUTHFODD, alias SOUTHFIELD, and whole pertinents thereof, lying within the parish and regality of Dumfries, and shire of Fife.

These Lands hold of the Crown. The free yearly rent of the stone after all deductions, is proven to be L. 252 5 5 6-12

Exclusive of the lime-quarry, which is proven to be worth yearly rent, 30 0 0

And the proven free teind of these lands is L. 2 5 6 1-12

Proven free rent of stock and teind, L. 264 10 11 7-12

The SUPERIORITY of the KIRKLANDS of COUPAR, others, lying within the parish of Coupar, and shire of Fife, holding blench of the Crown. The annual feu-duty payable out of these lands to the prior is two-pence sterling yearly, the double thereof at the entry of each heir, and 20 l. sterling at the entry of each singular successor.

The valued rent is 264 l. Scots.

The lands of Southfodd, along with the above Superiority, make a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament in the county of Fife, are now to be exposed to sale in one lot at the reduced price of 5700 l. sterling.

THE Lands of ETTRICKHOUSE or ETTRICKHALL, the teinds and whole pertinents thereof, lying within the parish of Ettrick shire of Selkirk, holding of the Crown.

The proven free yearly rent of these lands, stock and teind, is L. 15 s. 6 d. 20 12ths sterling; they afford a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament in Selkirkshire; and are now to be set at the reduced price of 1900 l. sterling.

THE Inclosure, consisting of fifteen acres, and 6 1/2 of ground in the fields of Inverick, commonly called the Wester Braes, with the teind-thraves and pertinents of the same, lying within the parish of Inverick, and shire of Edinburgh, holding feu-duty of Buccleugh, for payment of 2 l. 4 s. Scots of feu-duty, proven free rent of which lands, stock and teind, is 30 l. 17 s. 3-12ths sterling; and they are now to be exposed to sale at the reduced price of 650 l. sterling.

The articles of roup, &c. will be seen in the hands of Mr Alexander Ross deputy clerk of Session.

CE
BREADERS in Edinburgh,
and Portburgh.

consideration the present high price
asked but for ready money only;
diminished by the long credit ta-
bly resolved, That from and af-
will sell their bread for 4s 4d
peculiar hardness of the present
and thus publicly to notify
wing bread accompts, will im-

MILTON.

at Whitsunday first
town of Hamilton, with all the
possessed by the deceased Wil-
Hamilton, or Archibald Burns
the signet.
ST CHAISE.

S TO LET.

the parish and barony of Prim-
outh from Edinburgh, and three
ntry to commence immediately.
aining 288 acres of arable land,
fenceable for sheep, and which
and in the occupation of the pro-

ed the OLD INCLOSURES
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gging, and the other by Captain
years past.

LAW, with its mill garden, or
of the proprietor, and containing
pasture now
Thomas Hall and Son; the

following Lands in the parish of
n miles west from Edinburgh,
aining about 123 acres of excel-
ed into seven inclosures by sunk
rt of the inclosed grounds ad-
to Dalmeny, along the west side
Whitton-bridge, containing 203
is in that country.

ny are proposed to be let in one
may be agreed on. They are
ure, but may be let for tillage,
parties can agree on the terms
are valuable, i. e. from 30 s.

ing fishery in Cramond water,
he sea, will be let on reasonable
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e will be shown by Alexander
Leitchfield and Dalmeny by Mr
usferry. And, for further parti-
apply to Mr Mitchellson, jun.
power to let the said farms.

KINROSS-SHIRE.

Thursday the 30th of January
s Beveridge vintner in Kinross,
ternoon,

DO, with a fourth part of the
g in the parish and shire of Kin-
s, viz.

Parts,	Total	Yearly Rent.
421		
730		
102	191	L. 32 10 0
758		
70		
179	828	70 0 0
490		
860		
219	350	80 0 0

l, 501 369 L. 182 10 0
thriving town of Kinross, on the
of which are of a fine rich qua-
lime, and being central to fe-
it great improvement.
John Grame writer to the signet,
James Balfour accomptant in E-

R REDUCED.

stay the 22d January 1783.
there are to be exposed to SALE
Parliament or New Session House
22d day of January 1783, be-
noon, before the Lord Ordinary

ECTS, which belonged to
Edinburgh,

SOUTHFODD, alias SOUTH-
of, lying within the parish and
m of Fife.

The free yearly rent of the stock,
L. 252 5 5 6-raths.

proven
10 0 0

ds is
2 5 6 1-rath.

L. 264 10 11 7-raths.

CKLANDS of COUPAR; and
r, and shire of Fife, holding blench
yable out of these lands to the fu-
the double thereof at the entry
e entry of each singular successor.

the above Superiority, make up a
ment in the county of Fife, and
the reduced price of 5700 l. Sterling.

II.
E or ETTRICKHALL, with
within the parish of Ettrick and
Crown.

e lands, stock and teind, is 136 l.
ord a qualification to vote for a
; and are now to be set up at

III.

of fifteen acres, and 6x falls
commonly called the Wester Fore-
ments of the same, lying within
of Edinburgh, holding feu of the
t. 4 s. Scots of feu-duty. The
eck and teind, is 30 l. 17 s. 7 d.
now to be exposed to sale at the

een in the hands of Mr Alexan-

EMENTS and SUBSCRIP-
tion sent by post; 40s